

# Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary



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larial worms of the family  
cutaneous tissues and blood  
causing Calabar swellings  
the genus *Chrysops*, and are  
tations (as urticaria)  
sight put on something  
ing (this normal instinctive  
system — H. G. Armstrong)  
or water) added to the body  
tical process (the cell's re-  
— *Emergency Medicine*) 2  
(ts) to be accommodated or  
in private practice — *Jour.*  
: worm ~ in rats 4: the  
he average individual in a  
eterious genes in the gene  
~ caused by mutation  
bbits were ~ed with  
Experiment Station Record  
ital situation) with factors  
to change by adding an  
ere ~ed with narcotics —

to which something is or  
factor or substance to the  
quantity to test capacity to  
on of each component fac-  
experimental, clinical, or so-

~ \lō-'t- n, pl -a-ses  
caused by an eye worm of  
through the subcutaneous  
ye — compare CALABAR

ng to a lobe  
ia involving one or more  
on onset, chill, fever, dif-  
fined sputum, marked by  
resolution and return to

-ad\ adj 1: having  
on \lō-'bā-shən n  
jection or division: as a  
body organ or part <~  
organ marked off by a  
ings, or liver)  
ies: surgical removal of  
(as the thyroid); specif  
are LOBOTOMY  
with ~ nuclei  
<~ ears>

~: any of a genus (*Lobe-*  
a family) of widely dis-  
acco) 2: the leaves and  
y as an expectorant and

e (1538–1616), Flemish  
botanists who preceded  
k describing more than  
ng to leaf structure, and  
s classification concepts  
was named in his honor  
<sup>2</sup>lumier (1646–1704).  
alkaloid C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> that  
ed chiefly as a respira-

pl -dia \dē-ə\ or  
h a core of endoplasm  
ise \lō-'bāt-ə-miz\ v  
r chiefly Brit -mis-ing

to sever the frontal lobes of the brain of

lobotomy \lō-'bāt-ə-mē\ n, pl -mies: severance of nerve fi-  
bers (as of the frontal lobes) by incision into the brain for the  
relief of some mental disorders and tensions — called also *leu-*  
*lobomy*; compare LOBECTOMY

lobster claw \lōb-'stər-'klō\ n: an incompletely dominant ge-  
netic anomaly in man marked by variable reduction of the skele-  
ton of the extremities and cleaving of the hands and feet into two  
segments resembling lobster claws

lobular \lōb-'yā-lər\ adj: of, relating to, or resembling a lob-  
ule <~ fatty degeneration of the liver — Leopold Bellak> —

lobularly adv

lobular pneumonia n: BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

lobulated \lōb-'yā-lāt-əd\ adj: made up of, provided with,  
or divided into lobules <the pancreas is a ~ organ>

lobulation \lōb-'yā-lā-shən\ n 1 a: the quality or state of  
being lobulated b: the formation of or division into lobules 2

LOBULE

lobule \lōb-'(yū)l\ n 1: a small lobe <the ~ of the ear>  
2: a subdivision of a lobe; specif: one of the small masses of  
tissue of which various organs (as the liver) are made up

lobulus \lōb-'yā-ləs\ n, pl lobuli \lō-'bi\ 1: LOBE 2: LOB-  
ULE

lo-bus \lō-'bas\ n, pl lo-bi \lō-'bi\ 1: LOBE

local \lō-'kāl\ adj: involving or affecting only a restricted part  
of the organism: TOPICAL — compare SYSTEMIC a — lo-cal-ly  
<ka-'lē\ adv

local n: LOCAL ANESTHETIC; also: LOCAL ANESTHESIA

local anesthesia n: loss of sensation in a limited and usu. su-  
perficial area esp. from the effect of a local anesthetic  
local anesthetic n: an anesthetic for topical and usu. superficial  
application

localization also Brit lo-cal-isa-tion \lō-'kāl-'zā-shən\ n  
1: restriction (as of a lesion) to a limited area of the body 2  
restriction of functional centers (as of sight, smell, or speech)  
to a particular section of the brain

localize also Brit lo-cal-ise \lō-'kāl-'līz\ vb -ized also Brit  
-ised; -izing also Brit -is-ing vt: to make local; esp: to fix in  
or confine to a definite place or part <hot applications helped to ~  
the infection> ~ vi: to accumulate in or be restricted to a spe-  
cific or limited area <iodine tends to ~ in the thyroid> <this  
parasite ~s and grows in the muscle — Morris Fishbein>

lochial \lō-'kē-ə, 'lā-\ n, pl lochia: a discharge from the uterus  
and vagina following delivery — lo-chi-al \lō-'chī-\ adj

loch pl of LOCUS

locked \lōkt\ adj, of the knee joint: having a restricted mobil-  
ity and incapable of complete extension

Locke's solution also Locke solution \lōk(s)-\ n: a solution  
isotonic with blood plasma that contains the chlorides of sodium,  
potassium, and calcium and sodium bicarbonate and dextrose and  
is used similarly to physiological saline

Locke, Frank Spiller (1871–1949), British physiologist. Locke  
introduced his solution in 1894.

lock-jaw \lōk-'jō\ n: an early symptom of tetanus character-  
ized by spasm of the jaw muscles and inability to open the jaws;  
also: TETANUS 1a

lo-co \lō-'(,)kō\ n, pl locos or locoes 1: LOCOWEED 2: LO-  
COISM

loco vt: to poison with locoweeds

loco-ism \lō-'kō-'iz-əm\ n 1: a disease of horses, cattle, and  
sheep caused by chronic poisoning with locoweeds and charac-  
terized by motor and sensory nerve damage resulting in peculiar-  
ities of gait, impairment of vision, lassitude or extreme excite-  
ment, emaciation, and ultimately paralysis and death if not  
controlled 2: any of several intoxications of domestic animals  
(as selenosis) that are sometimes confused with locoweeds poison-  
ing

lo-co-mo-tion \lō-'kō-'mō-shən\ n: an act or the power of  
moving from place to place: progressive movement (as of an  
animal body)

lo-co-mo-tive \lō-'kō-'mōt-iv\ adj: LOCOMOTOR 1 <the ~ fac-  
ulty typical of animal life> <~ organs include flagella, cilia,  
pseudopodia, and limbs>

lo-co-mo-tor \lō-'kō-'mōt-ər\ adj 1: of, relating to, or func-

tioning in locomotion 2: affecting or involving the locomotor  
organs

locomotor ataxia n: TABES DORSALIS

lo-co-mo-to-ry \lō-'kō-'mōt-ə-rē\ adj 1: LOCOMOTOR <para-  
sites without ~ organs> 2: capable of moving independently  
from place to place <small ~ animals>

lo-co-weed \lō-'(,)kō-'wēd\ n: any of several leguminous  
plants (genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*) of western No. America  
that cause locoism in livestock

loc-u-lar \lōk-'yā-lər\ adj: having or composed of loculi —  
often used in combination <multilocular>

loc-u-lat-ed \lōk-'yā-lāt-əd\ adj: having, forming, or divided  
into loculi <a ~ pocket of pleural fluid — *Jour. Amer. Med. As-*  
*soc.*>

loc-u-la-tion \lōk-'yā-lā-shən\ n 1: the condition of being or  
the process of becoming loculated <a gradual ~ of bony tissue>  
2: a group of loculi usu. isolated from surrounding structures (as  
by a fibrous tissue septum) <the development of ~s in em-  
pyema>

loc-u-lus \lōk-'yā-ləs\ n, pl -li \lō-'li\ also -lē\ 1: a small cham-  
ber or cavity esp. in a plant or animal body <the medullary cavity  
was opened up . . . it was curetted out and the various loculi  
joined — *Lancet*>

loc-um \lō-'kəm\ n, chiefly Brit: LOCUM TENENS

loc-um-te-nen-cy \lō-'kəm-'tē-nən-sē, '-tēn-ən-\ n, pl -cies  
: the position or duties of a locum tenens

loc-um-te-nens \lō-'kəm-'tē-nenz, -nənz\ n, pl locum te-nen-  
tes \lō-'tē-nən-'tēz\ 1: a medical practitioner who temporarily takes  
the place of another

loc-us \lō-'kəs\ n, pl lo-ci \lō-'sī, -ki also -kē\ 1: a place  
or site of an event, activity, or thing <the geniculate ~ of all  
axon terminals relates to the retinal ~ of their cells of origin —  
R. W. Guillery *et al*> 2: the position in a chromosome of a  
particular gene or allele

loc-us coe-ru-le-us also lo-cus ce-ru-le-us \lō-'kə(s)-si-'rū-  
lē-əs\ n, pl loci coe-ru-lei also loci ce-ru-lei \lō-'lē-,ī\ 1: a blue  
area of the brain stem with many norepinephrine-containing neu-  
rons

Loeffler's syndrome \lōf-'lərz-\ n: a mild pneumonitis  
marked by transitory pulmonary infiltration and eosinophilia and  
usu. considered to be basically an allergic reaction — called also  
*Loeffler's pneumonia*

Löffler \lōf-'lər\, Wilhelm (b 1887), Swiss physician. Löffler  
first described Loeffler's syndrome in 1932.

log-a-rith-mic phase \lōg-'ə-'rith-mik-, 'lōg-\ n: the period  
of growth of a culture of microorganisms during which numbers  
increase exponentially and which is represented by a part of the  
growth curve that is a straight line segment if the logarithm of  
numbers is plotted against time — called also *log phase*; compare  
LAG PHASE

log-o-pe-dia or chiefly Brit log-o-pae-dia \lōg-'ə-'pē-dē-ə,  
'lāg-\ n: LOGOPEDICS

log-o-pe-dics or chiefly Brit log-o-pae-dics \lōg-'ə-'pē-diks\ n pl but  
sing or pl in constr: the scientific study and treatment of speech  
defects — log-o-pe-dic or chiefly Brit log-o-pae-dic \lōg-'ə-'pē-dik\ adj

log-o-pe-dist or chiefly Brit log-o-pae-dist \lōg-'ə-'pē-dəst\ n: a spe-  
cialist in logopedics

log-or-rhea or chiefly Brit log-or-rhoea \lōg-'ə-'rē-ə, 'lāg-\ n  
: pathologically excessive and often incoherent talkativeness or  
wordiness that is characteristic esp. of the manic phase of manic  
depressive disorders — log-or-rheic or chiefly Brit log-or-  
rheic \lōg-'ə-'rē-ik\ adj

log-o-ther-a-py \lōg-'ə-'ther-ə-pē, 'lāg-\ n, pl -pies: a highly  
directive existential psychotherapy that emphasizes the impor-  
tance of meaning in the patient's life esp. as gained through spir-  
itual values

log phase \lōg-, 'lāg-\ n: LOGARITHMIC PHASE

log-wood \lōg-'wūd, 'lāg-\ n 1 a: a Central American and  
West Indian leguminous tree (*Haematoxylon campechianum*) b

\ə\abut \ə\kitten \ər\urther \ə\ash \ə\ace \ə\cot, cart  
\ə\out \ə\chin \ə\bet \ə\easy \ə\go \ə\hit \ə\ice \ə\job  
\ə\sing \ə\go \ə\law \ə\boy \ə\thin \ə\the \ə\loot  
\ə\foot \ə\yet \ə\vision see also Pronunciation Symbols page

sion used in biology (as for staining, culturing, and various phases of microtechnique) — called also *Syracuse dish*  
**Sy-rette** \sə-'ret\ *trademark* — used for a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting a single dose of a medicinal agent

**syr-ing-ad-e-no-ma** \sī-ŋ-(g)əd-'n-ō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə\ : adenoma of a sweat gland

**sy-ringe** \sə-'rīŋ also 'sīr-īŋ\ *n* : a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities): as **a** : a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation <an ear ~> **b** : an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle **c** : a gravity device consisting of a reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the vagina or bowel — **syringe** *vt* **sy-ringe**; **sy-ringe-ing**

**sy-rin-go-bul-bia** \sə-'rīŋ-gō-'bəl-bē-ə\ *n* : the presence of abnormal cavities in the medulla oblongata

**sy-rin-go-cyst-ad-e-no-ma** \sə-'rīŋ-gō-'sist-əd-'n-ō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə\ : SYRINGADENOMA

**sy-rin-go-ma** \sī-ŋ-'gō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə\ : SYRINGADENOMA

**sy-rin-go-my-el-ia** \sə-'rīŋ-gō-mī-'ē-lē-ə\ *n* : a chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle atrophy, and spasticity — **sy-rin-go-my-el-ic** \-'el-ik\ *adj*

**sy-rinx** \sī-ŋ-(k)s\ *n*, *pl* **sy-rin-ges** \sə-'rīŋ-gēz, -'rīŋ-jēz\ or **sy-rinx-es** : the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both  
**sy-rin-go-pine** \sī-ŋ-'gō-pēn, -'pīn\ *n* : a white crystalline powder  $C_{35}H_{42}N_2O_{11}$  that is closely related to reserpine and is used as an antihypertensive drug

**sy-rup** or **si-rup** \sō-'rəp, 'sī-rəp\ *n* : a thick sticky liquid consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar and water with or without the addition of a flavoring agent or medicinal substance <~ of codeine> <~ of ipecac> — **syr-upy** or **si-rupy** \-'ē\ *adj*

**sys-tem** \sī-'təm\ *n* **1** **a** : a group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions — see CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, NERVOUS SYSTEM, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM **b** : the body considered as a functional unit **2** : a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing <a taxonomic ~>

**sys-tem-at-ic** \sī-'tə-'mat-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or concerned with classification; *specif* : TAXONOMIC — **sys-**

**tem-at-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**sys-tem-at-ics** \sī-'tə-'mat-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr **1** : the science of classification **2** **a** : a system of classification **b** : the classification and study of organisms with regard to their natural relationships : TAXONOMY

**sys-tem-a-tist** \sī-'tə-'māt-əst\ *n* : a classifying scientist : TAXONOMIST

**sys-tem-at-ize** also *Brit* **sys-tem-atise** \sī-'tə-'mā-tīz\ *vt* **-atized** also *Brit* **-atized**; **-atiz-ing** also *Brit* **-atis-ing** : to arrange in accord with a definite plan or scheme : order systematically <a patient with systematized delusions> — **sys-tem-at-i-za-tion** also *Brit* **sys-tem-at-i-sa-tion** \sī-'tə-'māt-ə-'zā-shən, sī-'təm-ət-'zā-shən\ *n*

**sys-tem-ic** \sī-'təm-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or common to a system: as **a** : affecting the body generally — compare LOCAL **b** : supplying those parts of the body that receive blood through the aorta rather than through the pulmonary artery **c** : being a pesticide that as used is harmless to a higher animal or a plant but when absorbed into the bloodstream or the sap makes the whole organism toxic to pests (as cattle grubs, mites, or aphids) — **sys-tem-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**systemic** *n* : a systemic pesticide

**systemic circulation** *n* : the passage of arterial blood from the left atrium of the heart through the left ventricle, the systemic arteries, and the capillaries to the organs and tissues that receive much of its oxygen in exchange for carbon dioxide and the return of the carbon-dioxide carrying blood via the systemic veins to enter the right atrium of the heart and to participate in the pulmonary circulation

**systemic heart** *n* : the part of the heart propelling blood through the systemic circulation; *specif* : the left atrium and ventricle of higher vertebrates

**systemic lupus erythematosus** *n* : a systemic disease of unknown cause and unpredictable course that is characterized esp. by fever, skin rash, and arthritis, often by acute hemolytic anemia, by small hemorrhages in the skin and mucous membranes, by inflammation of the pericardium, and in serious cases by involvement of the kidneys and central nervous system

**sys-to-le** \sī-'tə-(l)\ *n* : the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up — compare DIASTOLE **1** — **sys-to-le** \sī-'tə-(l)\ *adj*

**systolic pressure** *n* : the highest arterial blood pressure of a cardiac cycle occurring immediately after systole of the left ventricle of the heart — compare DIASTOLIC PRESSURE

## T

**T** *abbr* tesla

**T** *symbol* **1** absolute temperature **2** thoracic — used with a number from 1 to 12 to indicate a vertebra or segment of the spinal cord <multiple injuries with a fracture of T-12> **3** tritium

**Ta** *symbol* tantalum

**TA** *abbr* transactional analysis

**tab** \təb\ *abbr* or *n* : TABLET

**tab-a-nid** \təb-ə-nid, tə-'ban-id\ *adj* : of or relating to the Tabanidae

**tabanid** *n* : any fly (as a horsefly) of the family Tabanidae

**Ta-ban-i-dae** \tə-'ban-ə-'dē\ *n* *pl* : a very large and important family of the order Diptera comprising the horseflies and deerflies whose females suck blood and sometimes transmit disease (as loaia) to human beings

**Ta-ba-nus** \tə-'bā-nos, -'bā-\ *n* : the type genus of the family Tabanidae comprising various horseflies

**ta-bar-dil-lo** \tā-'bār-'dē-yō\ *n* : murine typhus occurring esp. in Mexico

**ta-bel-la** \tə-'bel-ə\ *n*, *pl* -lae \-'lē\ : a medicated lozenge or tablet

**ta-bes** \tā-(b)ēz\ *n*, *pl* **tabes** **1** : wasting accompanying a chronic disease **2** : TABES DORSALIS

**tabes dor-sa-lis** \dōr-'sā-lōs, -'sāl-əs\ *n* : a syphilitic disorder that involves the dorsal horns of the spinal cord and the sensory nerve trunks and that is marked by wasting, pain, lack of coordination of voluntary movements and reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision — called also *locomotor ataxia*

**ta-bet-ic** \tə-'bet-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or affected with tabes and esp. tabes dorsalis <~ pains>

**tabetic** *n* : a person affected with tabes dorsalis

**tab-id** \təb-əd\ *adj* : TABETIC

**ta-ble** \tā-bəl\ *n* **1** : a piece of furniture consisting of a smooth flat slab fixed on legs; *esp* : one used for examining or operating <put the patient on the ~> **2** : the external or internal base of compact bone of the skull separated by cancellous diploe

**table salt** *n* : salt and esp. sodium chloride refined for use in the table and in cooking

**ta-ble-spoon** \tā-bəl-'spūn\ *n* : a unit of measure equal to 3 fluidrams (or ½ fluidounce)

**ta-ble-spoon-ful** \tā-bəl-'spūn-'fūl, 'tā-bəl-'spūn-'fūl\ *n*, *pl* **table-spoonfuls** \-'fūlz\ also **ta-ble-spoons-ful** \-'spūnz-\ : TABLESPOON

**tab-let** \təb-lət\ *n* : a small mass of medicated material (as in the shape of a disk) <an aspirin ~>

**tablet triturate** *n* : ened powder contain

**ta-bo-o** also **ta-bu** : prohibition in some

something for fear of human force **2** : a protective measure

the world's first ~ — **taboo** also **tabu**

**taboo** also **tabu** *vi* sexual practices

**ta-bo-pa-ra-l-y-sis** : TABOPARESIS

**ta-bo-pa-re-sis** \-pə-'rē-sis\ *n* : paresis occurring w

**tab-u-lar** \tə-'bū-lər\ *n* : scale <a ~ crystal>

**ta-bun** \tā-'būn\ *n* :  $C_2H_4N_2O_2P$  that act

**tache noire** \təsh-'noir\ *n* : a small dark-center

and is the primary le

**ta-chis-to-scope** \tə-'chis-tə-'skōp\ *n* : brief exposure of vis

ing, attention, and

**skāp-ik** \-'skāp-ik\ *adj* — **ta-**

**tachy-ar-rhyth-mia** \tə-'chī-'ar-'rīth-'mī-ə\ *n* : acterized by a rapid i

**tachy-aux-e-sis** \tə-'chī-'au-'k-sis\ *n* : allometric growth

comparison with the

**SIS** — **tachy-aux-et-i-**

**tachy-car-dia** \tə-'chī-'kər-'dī-ə\ *n* : whether physiological

PAROXYSMAL TACHY

**tachy-car-di-ac** \tə-'chī-'kər-'dī-ə\ *n* : tachycardia

**tachy-phy-lac-tic** \tə-'chī-'fī-'lāk-'tik\ *n* : laxis

**tachy-phy-lax-is** \tə-'chī-'fī-'lāk-'sīs\ *n* : diminished response to

tions of a physiolog

pressor response that

**tachy-pnea** or **chieft** : increased rate of res;

**tachy-pnoe-ic** \tə-'chī-'pno-'ē-ik\ *n* : tachy-rhythmia

**tachy-rhyth-mia** \tə-'chī-'rīth-'mī-ə\ *n* : ta-chys-ter-ol \tə-'k

$C_{26}H_{48}O$  isomeric w

irradiation of ergoster

tion yields vitamin D

**tac-tic** \tak-'tik\ *adj* : in a polymer **2** : of,

**tac-tic-i-ty** \tak-'tis-'i-ty\ *n* : being stereochemically

**tac-tile** \tak-'tīl, -'tī\ *n* : affecting the sense o

anesthesia> <~ hall

skin> **2** : having or

touch — **tac-tile-ly** \-

**tactile** *n* : a person

rather than visual, au

**FILE, VISUALIZER**

**tactile cell** *n* : one of

(corpuscles) that are in

nerve fibers in the de

some parts of the bod

**tactile corpuscles** *n* : Meissner's corpuscles

that usu. consist of a g

nerve terminations, a

called also *touch corp*

**tactile receptor** *n* : a

Pacinian corpuscles)